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SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

ESTABLISHES EXPORT CREDIT SYSTEM TO STIMULATE EXPORTS

NEW METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTING EXPORT CREDITS -- Belgrade, Borba, 7 May 51

Heretofore, Yugoslav production and commercial enterprises, establishments, cooperatives, and other export organizations did not receive credits for goods exported. Consequently, they lacked interest in increasing exports, producing high-quality and attractively packaged goods, or in obtaining a favorable position for their goods in foreign trade.

Under the new method, all exporters will be able to use a stipulated percentage of their credits from exported goods for their own needs and to purchase foreign goods. The decree of the Minister of Foreign Trade determines the method for distributing credits. Producers selling their goods in foreign trade will retain for their own needs a fixed percentage of the credits obtained, and the remainder will go to the Central Credit Fund. Percentages will be determined separately for each branch of production. Exporters exceeding the plan for export will receive 80 percent of the credits obtained for goods exported over the plan; the Central Credit Fund will receive 10 percent, and 10 percent will go to the credit fund of the economic council of the republic concerned.

RENEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Mar 51

On 12 February 1951, Yugoslavia entered into a new trade agreement with Austria for an exchange of goods valued at 28 million dollars, or practically the same amount as that of last year's agreement.

Austria is to receive chromium ore, copper, calcine alumina, ferrous alloys, bauxite, aluminum oxide, pyrites, and similar raw materials in exchange for raw iron, steel, machinery, magnesite, paper, and textiles.

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YUGOSLAV CHEMICAL EXPORTS RISE -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, Mar 51

Yugoslav reports indicate that export of chemicals in 1950 was six times higher than in 1949. The export volume for 1951 is expected to show a considerable increase. Austria, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, and West Germany were the chief foreign customers.

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